

BULLETIN

OF THE

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

VOLUME VI • NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER 1902

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NEW YORK

1902

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BRANCHES—CIRCULATION

BOND STREET, 49 Bond Street.

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NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

VOL. VI.	SEPTEMBER, 1902.	No. 9.
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REPORT FOR AUGUST.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of August there were received at the Library, by purchase, 2,246 volumes and 433 pamphlets; by gift, 1,336 volumes, 1,981 pamphlets, and 87 maps; and by exchange, 54 volumes and 32 pamphlets.

There were catalogued 2,505 volumes and 1,129 pamphlets, for which purpose 1,588 cards and 990 slips for the copying machine were written, and 7,473 cards were received from the copying machine.

The following table shows the number of readers, and the number of volumes consulted, in both the Astor and Lenox Branches of the Library, also the number of visitors to the Print Department at the Lenox, during the month:

	LENOX.	ASTOR.
No. of readers and visitors.....	2,981	9,319
No. of readers.....	1,863	9,319
No. of readers, desk applicants.....	838	8,120
No. of volumes consulted by desk applicants.....	4,601	25,209
Daily average of readers.....	71	358
Number of visitors to Print Exhibit, etc.....	1,348	

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

The most popular books for the month of August were (in non-fiction): Roberts's "Kindred of the Wild," Hancock's "Life at West Point," and Creevey's "Flowers of Field, Hill and Swamp;" (adult fiction) Wister's "The Virginian," Taine's "The Eternal City," and Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles;" (juvenile fiction) Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Ray's "Teddy, the Book," and Wells's "Story of Betty."

REPORT FOR AUGUST
CIRCULATION STATISTICS.

BRANCHES.	CIRCULATION.		NEW REGISTRA- TIONS.	READERS IN READING ROOM.		VOLUMES ACCES- SIONED.
	HOME USE.	TOTAL.		MINORS.	TOTAL.	
Bond Street.....	9,187	9,447	144	489	2,360	47
Ottendorfer	14,511	14,983	203	1,088	3,118	34
George Bruce.....	11,119	12,551	149	1,025	1,432	19
Jackson Square.....	8,579	9,295	113	220	1,535	81
Harlem.....	9,664	10,573	153	1,030	1,780	87
Muhlenberg.....	8,108	10,217	117	978	2,109	51
Bloomingdale	12,445	13,562	137	1,088	2,343	23
Riverside	4,038	4,953	87	997	1,680	23
Yorkville.....	12,061	13,398	150	1,026	1,337	106
Thirty-fourth Street..	4,036	5,638	47	1,062	1,602	24
Chatham Square.....	8,877	9,087	112	86	210	4
St. Agnes.....	8,719	9,937	96	756	2,024	97
Washington Heights..	7,668	8,637	107	2,595	5,232	61
Travelling	31,815	31,815				
	150,827	164,093	1,615	12,440	26,762	657

The more important gifts of the month were:—From the Academia Română în Bucuresci, 10 of its publications; from Major S. T. Armstrong, 13 volumes and 3 pamphlets, early educational works of New England; from S. P. Avery, 4 volumes and 7 pamphlets; from Spiridion Brusina, 2 volumes and 1 pamphlet, in Hungarian; from the King's Printer, Canada, 9 volumes of Canadian documents; from John D. Crimmins, 3 copies of his "St. Patrick's Day;" from V. Dankšys, a grammar of the Lithuanian language; from Mrs. Henry Draper, 2 volumes; from W. C. and Paul L. Ford, 80 broadsides of the Continental Congress, and from W. C. Ford, the following manuscripts: 2 South Carolina orderly books (1780), 11 Resolutions of the Continental Congress (1776-1786), 4 messages of George III. to the House of Commons during the Revolutionary War, a book of South Carolina "Revolutionary Memoranda," and a sermon preached at Scituate, Mass., Feb. 8, 1712-3; from the Clerk of the County Council, Gloucestershire, 1 volume and 37 pamphlets; from the Long Island Historical Society, 205 volumes and 107 pamphlets; from the Mayor of Riga, Russia, 8 volumes of the city documents; from W. M. Voynich, a facsimile of the recently-discovered manuscript map supposed to antedate Mercator's projection; from Charles Scribner's Sons, 19 progressive proofs of cover of Scribner's Magazine for April, 1902.

The exhibition of Rossetti prints and those relating to Victor Hugo at the Lenox was continued; and at the Astor, the plates from Mollinier's "Royal Interiors" and "Das Interieur."

The new exhibitions at the circulation branches were as follows: OTTENDORFER, Summer reading; JACKSON SQUARE, Labor day; BLOOMINGDALE, English historical novels for boys.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN 1750-1767.

Printed from the Hardwicke Manuscripts in the New York Public Library.

PETRUS USCAN TO EDWARD BOSCAWEN.

HONOURABLE SIR

I hope this will find your Honour safely arrived in London and in Perfect State of health, which I always wish to hear.

The Esteem which your Honour hath been pleased to honour me with when here, Encourages me to Commend myself to you and altho' I am sensible that your Honour will have a full & particular Account of the State of Affairs of this Coast from Major Lawrence and several other Gentlemen, yet the great regard and Deference I have for you induces me humbly presume to give you a short Account of some Affairs of these parts as far as my knowledge persuades me, that during your Honours stay upon the Coast, The French Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn & Chunda Saheb were very silent in their proceedings, But soon after your Departure, they went out with a great Body of the Country Force, Europeans and a Train of Artillery against some Considerable Polligars in the Country, and offered an Attack to Warriapollum and after having plundered & Harrassed most part of the Country belonging to it, they Distressed the Governour of it, altho' he made all possible Defense and fought with them to the Utmost of his Power, and subdued him to agree the payment of a Tribute of two hundred thousand Rupees.

They afterwards went to Tanjore and after Harrassed and plundered a great part of the Kingdom, laid a strong Siege to the Fort of Tanjore. The King of Tanjore, who was no ways Defective in Courage and Conduct, used his best Endeavours to defend his Metropolis and defeat his enemy's, if possible, but have not been capable to Succeed therein, by reason of the conjunction of the French Force with the Moors and we were Generally of Opinion that had not the English sent some Assistance by sparing Ammunition and lending some of their Gunroom crew to the King, Tanjore would have been taken long before, but as this gave the King a very little Succour in his Desperation he was at Last Compelled to agree the payment of a Tribute of between 30 & 40 hundred thousand Rupees to Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn and the French were soliciting to obtain 100 Villages for themselves towards Carakoll But in the Mean time Nansir Jung arriving at the Frontiers of the Province sent a Body of or about 25000 Morattas to relieve Tanjore; This reinforcement, together with the Force of the King of Tanjore, defeated Hidayet Mohyodean Cawns, and the French, as they had been already tired by the many skirmishes and engagements they had with the Tanjoreens in their frequent Sally's and soon after their approach into the Limits of Pondicherry, Nansir Jung arrived in the Province, which alarmed them to go into the Town & rendered us hopes of seeing some Successful Feat.

Nansir Jung afterwards Moved his Army towards Pondicherry but in his Way

the English sent their Ambassadors with Presents to Compliment him and they were well received by him; when this great Man was Encamped between 15 & 20 Miles Distant Westward from Pondicherry, Hidayet Mohydean Cawn & Chunda Saheb with an Army of Twelve thousand Horse and twenty thousand foot and with the Auxilliary party of the French Force and Artillery, went out to Battle against Nansir Jungs Army which (as I was told) was Consisted of or about Sixty thousand Horse. The two Army's having fought some hours in the Field, and had not the English joined their Force under the Command of Major Lawrence and Captⁿ Cope (The Latter being arrived with all his Men from Tritchenoply in Mahomud Ally Cawn's Company,) with Nansir Jung's, it wou'd have been above Nansir Jung's Capacity to find any Success in this Battle. The Conclusion of which retreated Chunda Saheb and the French into Pondicherry and obliged Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn to offer himself a Prisoner to Nansir Jung. I was informed that Nansir Jung desired Major Laurence & Capt Cope to Assist him in his resolution of Attacking Pondicherry but they excused themselves by reason of its being Detrimental to the Articles of Peace settled between the King of England and that of France and Added that if the French should offer to Engage with him or any party's of his Army in the Field, they cou'd then assist him. Nansir Jung afterwards went to Arcot, where he made Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn a close Prisoner. Major Laurence retired to Fort St David & I was informed that Nansir Jung was something Dissatisfied with the English when Major Departed from him.

Most part of Hidayet Mohyodean Cawns troops that were defeated in the Battle have been Scattered into several parts of the Province, some gott themselves introduced into Nansir Jungs Service and a small part retired to Pondicherry and are with Chunda Saheb and Hidayet Mohyodean Cawns Family there. Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn's Family still remain in Pondicherry, and altho' Nansir Jung Demanded the Delivery of them, yet Mr. Duplex absolutely refused to Comply therewith and as they Voluntarily made choice to live in Pondicherry till they see the End of Affairs he Entertains them with great deal of honor and respect.

The French soon afterwards proclaimed Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn's Son (who is but an Infant) Nabob of Arcot and other provinces and made great Ceremonial Feasts in Pondicherry upon that Occasion and upon this pretence they are fully resolved to make themselves Governours of the whole Coast, having already sent several parties of their Miletary to take possession of sundry Towns and Villages in the Province, where they hoisted their colours but Nansir Jungs Forces never omitt to Disturb them therein which created no little Confusion in the Country & Occasioned many Skirmishes between them, wherein I imagine the French have lost near 1000 white Men and great many Sepahees, Topasses, peons and other Blacks and as far as Mr. Duplex lives upon the Coast, I do not believe there will be any End of these Affairs and troubles in the Country.

I must more particularly acquaint your hon^r that sometime ago the French sent two of their Ships to Metchelepatam and Landed a Party of their Miletary there, who took Possession of that Town, and are now very troublesome to the Country about it. They have soon afterwards prohibited the Dutch from hoisting their Colours in their Factory and stopt their Trade there which obliged the Governour & Council of Negapatam to apply to Mr. Duplex and Council for Permission which was Granted to them.

Nansir Jung, upon hearing the Loss of Metchelepatam ordered a Party of his Force to be sent thither and wrote to the several Nabobs, Zemidars and Polligars to the Northward to join with them in the said Expedition, and I cannot tell what Course the Affairs will take there hereafter.

When Nansir Jung was at Distance it was the Universal Opinion in these parts that Nansir Jung was very Compleat in Courage and Conduct but Since his arrival in the Country, he proved very much on the Contrary: Had he remained in Hyderaband & sent some of his Generals and other Officers with an Army down this way, the French would entertain some Dread of him and wou'd have paid more regard to his Orders in his absence than what they now do in his presence. Thus he has been the Occasion of Diminishing & Despising the Grandeur of the Mogulls Government.

I was likewise informed that Mr. Duplex had sent to Nansir Jung for Solliciting to reinstate Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn upon the Nabobship and make Chund a Saheb Divan and offered his Security for the regular Payment of the rent of the Country, Threatening at the same time, that in case of his refusal therein, he, the said Nansir Jung will shortly see very Disagreeable issues.

When Mahamud Ally Cawn was Encamped near Irewidy very lately, The French sent a Party of their Miletary and Sepahees against him, and I am told there have been a very hott Engagement between them, but the French after Wounding & Killing a great many Moors, Defeated Mahomud Ally Cawn and obtained a Most Successful Victory by making prize of many Elephants, Camels, Horses, and other Cattle as also some Treasure and most Valuable Effects and things of the Camp that were left Behind. But as I am far Distant from the place where these Facts were committed, I cannot pretend to give your Honour more particular Account than what you can expect from Fort St David. When this Unhappy News reached Nansir Jungs Ears he was highly incensed therewith, and is fully Determined to Carry all his Camp and offer a Siege to Pondicherry but some people say that he is Secretly inclined to leave Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn and Chunda Saheb upon the Government of the Country according to Mr. Duplexes Sollicitation and return to Hyderaband.

Mr. Duplex still Entertains a very great Malice for the English and would never omit any opportunity of doing them a prejudice in his power, & I Pity that the English have neither Fortified nor Garrisoned Madras in a proper manner but left it in such a Dangerous Condition that no one can repose any Confidence or hopes of Safety in it.

There is an Injenier lately arrived in Fort St David with an Orders from the Company to Fortifye Madras, but I am informed that he will only draw a plan at Present to be sent to the Company, and before he knew their pleasure, he cannot commence proceeding to Fortifye the place and I humbly presume to Observe to your Honour that if the Company are not pleased to send proper orders to make as much Inclosure to the Black Town & Pettahs of Madras as the French had done to Pondicherry, Madras will never be populous again and the Company as well as the English and other Inhabitants, will thereby be very great Sufferers sometime or other hereafter as they have been lately, and as your honour was personally here, you will not fail to Sollicit what will be for the General good of Madras.

Your Honour is very Sensible that Fort St David doth not Situate in the

Mouth of the Province as well as Madras, besides which the Inconveniency of the Road &c will not at all Encourage any Merchants to carry their Ships or Vessels there and if the Company are not pleased to make Madras Presidency as before, they will gain Nothing in Fort St David by reasons before mentioned but if they are pleased to make a restitution to Madras, it will be the Only Occasion to promote their Indian Trade; for it had & still has a very great Name through all India and other parts of the World and that all Nabobs, Rajahs, Mansubdars, Zemidars, Polligars, and other Powerful Persons in the Country as well as Natives and Europeans and other Foreigners have a very great dependance upon it and bear no little Affection and Attachment to it, and Notwithstanding it had been plundered and Destroyed and reduced to Poverty, Yet it is far Superior to Fort St David still as well in Riches and Trade, as in other Circumstances and if the Company shou'd please to Examine their Accounts, they will find that the Amount of Customs produced here since the Restoration, is Notoriously above what had been produced in Fort St David for these three Years past.

The Present Circumstance of Madras creates no little Apprehension in my Mind, that if it should happen to broke out War again, (which God forbid) I am apt to Believe the French can easily take it in two days time, as they have once taken it and lived here for three several Years they are Perfectly Acquainted with the State, Situation and Circumstance of the place and then you may be assured that they will destroy it entirely in order to Desparate the English, If Madras should be Fortified, well Garrisoned, and Governed regularly, it will in some respects, take the resemblance of a Royal Metropolis in India and increase the reputation and Dignity of the English Nation in General.

The Company have been at a Considerable Expence and trouble as well for procuring Several Towns & Villages in India as for erecting and Establishing Settlements and Factorys there, But if they do not duely Consider proper means to take care and preserve them, they shall run a very good risque as they have already been.

I believe your Honour cannot be Ignorant of the late Alterations at Fort St David that upon arrival of Ship Lynn from England lately, Mr. Floyer and some other Gentlemen were immediately Turned out Mr. Sauders the late chief of Vizagapatam was ordered to Succeed, but as he was as not yet arrived there, Major Laurence has the Charge of the Direction of Fort St David and that Madras is under Mr. Princes Directions and as I am very Sensible that your Honour will have a full Account of the Present State of Affairs of Madras from other hands I will not be any ways troublesome to you upon that Purpose but humbly beg leave to Observe to you that the present State of Madras and Circumstances of the Country require a Capable good Governour, that has Courage and Deliberate resolution, worthy and well beloved to Justice, perfectly skilled and Qualified in making use of the Virtues of Patience and Quick Dispositions and thoroughly versed in all other Political Qualities, and if the Company have any Attachment to the Welfare of Madras, and all their other Settlements in India they should be so wise to Solicit with his Most Sovereign Majesty to lend your Honour for the Administration of their Government and also prevail upon you by making worth your while to accept it and when you are come out with both the Kings and the Companys Commissions. Generally to Administer all Affairs of the English Nation in India

as well as the General of Batavia acts for the Dutch, I make no Doubt but you will be able to Answer the Universal Satisfaction of those in India and Europe, and then it will promote the General Trade and Settle all Affairs of India in a most cheerful Manner and I pray God to settle the English Government in India after the manner aforementioned.

It is not a Complimental Expression that I write this to your Honour but I do assure you that unless it pleases God Almighty to send your Honour down to India once more to settle all its Affairs, nothing will take proper Course in this part of the World and I flatter myself that I, who is of or about seventy years old & who inhabits in Madras these 46 years since, am very much afflicted for the present ill Situation and bad Circumstances of Madras and when I returned to this place from the Country soon after its restoration I was not a little Contented or Satisfied to see the English Colours hoisted here and Expected that by the Encouragement and Chearfulness of the Management of the place we might be so Fortunate to forgett all our Losses and Misfortunes and Comfort ourselves but I am sorry to acquaint your Honour that in these my Latter days I have the misfortune to see the condition of the place and hear the most Greivous Lamentations of the People here and I wish that I may once have the pleasure of seeing the reflourishment and happy state of Madras in the remaining part of my life.

The French have lately taken Chingy from the Moors and are now there Nansir Jung who was enraged & ashamed at hearing this reproachful News Determined to carry his troops against them, and it is above a Fortnight since he left Arcot and is Encamped about four or five Miles from it he has already Summoned some Morattas for his Assistance and expects a great many more.

The French had been so Compleat in their Politicks that they made a very great Interest with Shauh Nevaji Cawn, Nansir Jung's General and Moorapandut his head Minister and Divan. Their design in doing it was to reap no little Advantage by it, in one way or other which is, that the Secret Correspondence and Intimacy between them and the persons before mentioned, might be, (as it had been) of service to them, in Disencouraging the troops and officers from Behaving Courageously in their Engagements and Capacitate them to find speedy success therein, that there may be needless to expose themselves to any further risque, But in Case of Discovery, they were well assured, that it would be the only means of creating no little Confusion in his Camp which might, of Consequence, Persuade Nansir Jung to Distrust all or Most of his Ministers, Companions, officers and attendants to the utter prejudice and hinderance of all his Affairs and proceedings and as the French had gained the Effects of their abovementioned designs they are now perfectly easy in their thoughts.

I am informed that Nansir Jung is now so Great a Enemy to the English as he is to the French and I am very sorry to find the miscarriage of our late Gentleman of Fort St David in obtaining to their Nation, the Enmity and variance of both Nansir Jung and Hidayet Mohyodean Cawn &c, but I do assure your honour that I am entirely Ignorant of the particulars of their Conduct.

As I am the only person Disinterested I desire nothing else further than the honour of continuing myself under y^r protection & Esteem & humbly beg that your Honour will always do me the favour of receiving your Commands

May God in Heavens preserve your Health and prosper all your affairs and undertakings are the repeated heartiest wishes and prayers of

Honourable Sir

Your Honours Most obedient and Most oblijd faithfull

Humble Servant

PETRUS USCAN

FORT ST GEORGE

SEPTEMBER 30. 1750

LORD CLIVE TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1765

GENTLEMEN

1st By the Letter from the Select Committee and Copy of their Proceedings which are transmitted to you by this Conveyance, you will be enabled to form a General Idea of the State of this Settlement on the arrival of the Ship Kent, together with the Measures we thought necessary to pursue in order to settle the Company's affairs in these Provinces, upon an Advantageous and permanent Foundation. You will permit me however to lay before you my own Sentiments in particular concerning those Measures, and to communicate also by this earliest opportunity such others as I wish should be adopted before I quit the Government and which I hope will be not only approved of but likewise so fully confirmed and established by the Court of Directors that the abuses which may otherwise be revived by the Ambition and Avarice of some future Governors or Council may be effectually prevented.

2^d Upon my Arrival I am sorry to say I found your Affairs in a Condition so nearly desperate as would have alarmed any set of Men, whose sense of Honor and Duty to their Employers had not been estranged by the too eager pursuit of their own immediate Advantages. the sudden and among many the unwarrantable Acquisition of Riches had introduced Luxury in every Shape, and in its most pernicious Excess. These two enormous Evils went hand in hand together thro' the whole Presidency, infecting almost every Member of each Department; every Inferior seemed to have grasped at Wealth that he might be enabled to assume that Spirit of Profusion which was now the only Distinction between him and his Superior. Thus all Distinctions ceased and every Rank became in a manner upon an equality. Nor was this the End of the Mischief, for a Contest of such a Nature among your Servants necessarily destroyed all Proportion between their wants and the honest means of satisfying them. In a Country where Money is plenty, where Fear is the Principle of Government, where your Arms are ever victorious, in such a Country, I say, it is no wonder that the Lust of Riches should readily embrace the proffered means of its Gratification or that the Instruments of your Power should avail themselves of their authority and proceed even to Extortion in those Cases where simple Corruption could not keep Pace with their Rapacity. Examples of this sort set by Superiors could not fail of being followed in a proportionate Degrees by Inferiors. The Evil was contagious and spread among both Civic and Military down to the Writer and the Free Merchant.

3rd. The large sums of money acquired by Donation, besides the means I have already mentioned were so publickly known and vindicated that every one thought he had a Right to enrich himself at all Events, with as much Expedition as possible. The Monopoly of Salt, Beetle, Tobacco &c was another Fund of immense profits to the Companys Servants, and likewise to such others as they permitted to enjoy a share while not a Rupee of advantage accrued to the Government and very little to the Company from that Trade. Before I had discovered these various sources of Wealth I was under great Astonishment to find Individuals so suddenly enriched that there was scarce a Gentleman in the Settlement who had not fixed upon a very short Period for his Return to England with affluence; From hence arose that froward Spirit of Independency which in a manner set all your Orders at Defiance, and dictated a total Contempt of them as often as obedience was found incompatible with private Interest. At the time of my arrival, I saw nothing that bore the Form or Appearance of Government, the authority and preheminance were levelled with those of the Councillors, every Councillor was as much a Governor as he who bore the name and Distinction of Rank as I have already observed was no longer to be found in the whole Settlement Notwithstanding a Special Order from the Court of Directors, founded on very wise and and very evident Reasons that all Correspondence with the Country Powers should be carried on solely in the Governors name, I found that our whole Correspondence with the Great Mogul, the Seebahs, Nabobs and Rajahs had been of late carried on by and in the name of the whole Board and that every Servant and Free Merchant corresponded with whom they pleased.

4th Your orders for the Execution of the Covenants were positive and expresely mentioned to be the resolution of a General Court of Proprietors. Your Servants at Bengal however absolutely determined to reject them, and had not the select Committee resolved that the Example should be first set by the Council or a Suspension from your Service take place it is certain they would have remained unexecuted to this hour: You will not I imagin be much surprized at this Breach of Duty if you look over the General Letters, where you cannot avoid seeing how many are annually committed and how fast everything was tending to a Contempt of your Authority. From a short Survey of the late Transactions I was convinced that no other Remedy was left than an immediate and vigorous Exertion of the Powers with which the Committee were invested. Happy in my opinion was it for the Company that such Powers were granted, for that the Settlement so conducted could have subsisted another twelvemonth. appears to me an impossibility A great part of the revenues of the country amounting to near four Millions Sterling per annum would have been divided among your Servants, and the acquisition of Fortunes being so sudden a few months must have brought Writers into Council. Seniority must have been admitted as a just claim to a Seat at the Board without the Qualification of Age or Experience because the Rapidity of Succession denied the attainment of either.

5th Nor were these Excesses confined to your Civic Servants alone, the Military Department also had caught the Infection and Riches the Bane of Discipline, were daily promoting the Ruin of your Army. The too little inequality of Rank rendered the advantages of Captains, Lieutenants & Ensigns so nearly upon a Par

and so large that an independent Fortune was no distant prospect even to a Subaltern. If a too quick Succession among those from whom you expect the study of Commerce and Polity is detrimental to your Civic Concerns, how effectually destructive must that Evil prove to your Military operations. The most experienced European Officer when he has entered into the East India Service, altho he may be able in many points to suggest Improvement to others, will nevertheless find that something new remains for himself to learn peculiar to this service which cannot be obtained in a Day. Judge then how the Case must stand then with Youths who are either just sent out from the Academy or which more frequently happens, who have had no Education at all: for to such have we often been reduced to the necessity of granting Commissions. How much must the expectation of your Army be raised, when they are suffered without Controul to take Possession for themselves of the whole Booty—Donation Money and Plunder on the Capture of a City? This I can assure you happened at Benares, and what is more surprizing the then Governour and Council, so far from laying in a Claim to the Moiety which ought to have been reserved for the Company agreeable to those positive Orders from the Court of Directors, of a few years ago, when they were pleased to put their forces upon the same footing as those of His Majesty gave up the whole to the Captors—You have heard of the General Mutiny that happened among your Seapoys, a little before my Arrival—what would have been your Consternation, had you also heard of an unanimous Desertion of your European Soldiery? These were very serious Events indeed and had it not been for one well timed vigorous act of Major Munro and the unwearied Zeal and Military Abilities of General Carnac who totally suppressed the Spirit of Mutiny among the Soldiers your Possessions in India, might at this time have been destitute of a Man to support them and even the Privilege of Commerce irrevocably crushed. Common Justice to the Principles and conduct of General Carnac obliges me farther to add that I found him the only officer of Rank who had resisted the Temptations to which by his Station he was constantly subject of acquiring an immense Fortune; and I question much whether he is not the only Man who has of late years been honoured with the Command of your Forces without acquiring a very large Independency. The Letter from the Great Mogul to the Governor and Council requesting their Permission for him to accept a present of two Laak which his Majesty is desirous of bestowing on him as a Reward for his disinterested Services will corroborate what I have said in his favour, and as this affair agreeable to the Tenor of the Covenants is referred to the Court of Directors, I make no doubt they will readily embrace the opportunity of showing their Regard to such distinguished Merit by consenting to his acceptance of His Majesty's Bounty.

6th If the picture I have drawn be a faithful likeness of this Presidency; and I call upon the most guilty: for guilty there are, to shew that I have aggravated a Feature to what a deplorable condition must your affairs have soon be reduced? Every State (and such now is your Government in India) must be near its Period when the Rage of Luxury and Corruption has seized upon its Leaders and Inhabitants. Can Trade be encouraged for Public Benefit, where the Management unfortunately devolve upon those who make private Interest their Rule of Action. And farther has sudden affluence ever failed from the Infancy of Military Discipline, to the present perfection of it, to corrupt the Principle and destroy the

Spirit of an Army? Independency of Fortune is always averse to those Duties of Subordination which are inseparable from the Life of a Soldier and in this Country, if the acquisition be sudden a Relaxation of Discipline is more immediately the Consequence. I would not be thought by these observations to exclude Riches from the Military: Honour alone is scarcely a sufficient Reward for the toilsome Service of the Field: But the acquisition of Wealth ought to be so gradual, as to admit not a prospect of compleating it till Succession by Merit to the Rank of a Field Officer should have laid a good foundation for the claim. Such is the Idea I entertained of this matter, when I delivered my sentiments to the Court of Directors in my Letter of the 27th April 1764 and I have acted in Conformity thereto by regimenting the Troops in the manner I then proposed. I need not repeat the observations I trouble you with in that Letter. It is sufficient to remark here that the good Effects of the Plan, are already visible, that Subordination is restored, abuses corrected and your Expences of Course already greatly diminished.

7th The War which to my great Concern I found extended above 700 Miles from the Presidency, is now happily concluded and a Peace established upon Terms which promise lasting Tranquility to these Provinces. This Event has I find disappointed the Expectations of many who thought of nothing but a March with the King to Delhi.

My Resolution however was, and my hopes will always be, to confine our Assistance, our Conquests and our Possessions to Bengal, Bahar and Orixá. To go farther is in my opinion a Scheme so extravagantly ambitious and absurd that no Governor and Council in their senses can ever adopt it unless the whole System of the Company's Interest be first entirely new modelled.

8th I forbear troubling you with a Detail of the Negotiations of General Carnac and me with the Country Powers and the particulars of the Treaty of Peace with the Vizier of the Empire as they will be spoken of at large in the Letter from the select Committee, and appear likewise upon the face of our Proceedings, I will however just remark that our restoring to Shuja Doula the whole of his Dominions proceeds more from the Policy of not extending the Company's territorial Possessions than the generous Principle of attaching him forever to our Interest by Gratitude, though this has been the apparent, and is by many thought to be the real motive— Had we ambitiously attempted to retain the Conquered Country, Experience would soon have proved the absurdity and Impracticability of such a Plan. The Establishment of your Army must have been largely increased, a considerable Number of Civil Servants must have been added to your list, and more Chiefships appointed, the Acts of oppression, and innumerable abuses which would have been committed, and which could neither have been prevented nor remedied at so great a distance from the Presidency, must infallibly have laid the Foundations of another War destructive and unsuccessful; our old Privileges and Possessions would have been endangered by every Supply we might have been tempted to afford in support of the New and the Natives must have finally triumphed in our inability to sustain the weight of our own Ambition.

9th To return to the Point from which this Digression has lead me, I must carry you back to the Description above given of the Situation in which I found your Affairs on my arrival.

Two paths were evidently open to me the one smooth and strewn with abun-

dance of rich advantages, that might easily be pickt up; the other untrodden and every Step opposed with Obstacles. I might have taken Charge of the Government upon the same footing on which I found it, that is, I might have enjoyed the name of Governor, and have suffered the Honor, Importance and Dignity of the Post to continue in their state of annihilation. I might have contented myself as others had before Me with being a Cypher or what is little better the first among sixteen Equals, and I might have been allowed this passive Conduct, to be attended with the Usual Douceaur of sharing largely with the rest, of the Gentlemen in all Donations Perquisites &c arising from the absolute Government and Disposal of all places in the Revenues of this opulent Kingdom by which means I might soon have acquired an immense addition to my Fortune, Notwithstanding the obligations in the New Covenants for the Man who can so easily get over the Bar of Conscience as to receive Presents after the Execution of them will not scruple to make use of any Evasion that may protect him from the Consequence. The Settlement in General would thus have been my friends and only the Natives of the Country my Enemies. If you can conceive a Governor in such a Situation it is impossible to form a wrong Judgment of the Inferior Servants, or of the Company's affairs at such a Presidency. An honourable alternative however lay before me. I had the Power within my own breast, to fulfil the duty of my Station, by remaining incorruptible in the midst of numberless Temptations artfully thrown in my way by exposing my character to every Attack which Malice or Resentment are so apt to invest against any man, who attempts Reformation, and by encountring of Course the Odium of the Settlement. I hesitated not a Moment which Choice to make. I took upon my Shoulders a Burden which required Resolution, Perseverance and Constitution to support. Having chosen my part I was determined to exert myself in the attempt happy in the Reflection that the Honour of the Nation, and the very Being of the Company would be maintained by the Success and conscious that if I failed, my Integrity and good Intentions at least must remain unimpeached. The other Members of the Committee joined with me in Opinion that in order to proceed upon Business it was absolutely necessary for us to assume the Powers for which we were invested. We saw plainly that most of the Gentlemen in Council had been too deeply concerned themselves in the Measures which required Amendment, for us to expect any assistance from them, on the contrary we were certain of finding Opposition to every Plan of Innovation and an unanimous attempt to defeat the Intentions of the Proprietors who solicited my Acceptance of the Government: The Committee therefore immediately met, and I had the happiness to find myself supported by Gentlemen whom no temptations could seduce Inconveniencies or Threats of Malice deter. Our Proceedings will convince you that we have dared to act with Firmness and Integrity and will at the same time demonstrate that Temper Unanimity and Dispatch must ever mark the Proceedings of Men unbiassed by private Interest.

10th The Gentlemen in Council of late years in Bengal seem to have been actuated in every Consultation, by a very obstinate and mischievous Spirit The office of Governor has been, in a manner, hunted down, stripped of its Dignity, and then divided into sixteen shares, whether Ambition, Obstinacy, Pride, or Self Interest is usually the road to such a pursuit I will not take upon me to determine, but am sure it can never arise from a just Idea of Government, or a true Sense of the Com-

pany's Interest In my opinion it is the Duty of the Council to make the Power of the President appear as extensive as possible in the eyes of the People that all correspondence with the Country Princes should be carried on through him alone some particular Cases excepted, that the Council should upon all Occasions be unanimous in supporting not in extenuating the Dignity of his Station and that he ought to be considered among the Natives as the sole Manager and Conductor of Political affairs. This should be the outward appearance of Administration though in reality the Council must be allowed a freedom of [jud]gment and when they perceive in the Governor a tendency to absolute or unjustifiable measures it then becomes their Duty to check him. If they at any time have reason to distrust the Rectitude of his Principles, they should not allow him to execute Designs even of the smallest Moment, without previously laying them before the Board and obtaining their approbation. In short the best Governor should not except in cases of Necessity, be suffered to conclude any Points of Importance without the Sanction of the Board. But the Expedient of a Select Committee equally prevents any ill Conduct in the Governor and is besides attended with advantages which can rarely be expected from the whole Body of Councillors. Five Gentlemen well versed in the Company's true Interest of Abilities to Plan and Resolution to execute. Gentlemen whose fortunes are honourably approaching to affluence and whose Integrity has never suffered them to exceed the Bounds of Moderation: A Select Committee composed of such Men will transact more Business in a week than the Council can in a Month. The opinion and Judgment of five Men are as Security to be relied on even in affairs of the utmost Consequence as Sixteen, they are less liable to Dissention and it may be said beyond a Contradiction that their Administration is more distant from Democratic Anarchy. The Council however would not be an useless Body, for whilst the Attention of the Committee was chiefly engaged in watching and repairing the main Springs of Government, the Council would as materially serve the Company, in attending to the many other Movements of the Grand Machine, which are as essentially necessary to the Public Advantage and Security, And that the Committee should not be able to carry their Powers to any dangerous Length, they might be ordered annually, before the Dispatch of the Europe Ships to submit their Proceedings to the Review of the Gentlemen in Council who might transmit their opinions thereupon to the Court of Directors.

Your present Select Committee have from time to time laid most of their Proceedings before Council and we intend to continue the same System of Candour except in any Political Cases of Secrecy when Prudence may require that our Resolutions should be confined to the knowledge of a few.

Thus freely I have given you my Opinion on the sort of Government I could wish to see established in this Settlement, nor shall I think my Duty done till I have pointed out every measure that seems to me best calculated to preserve your Affairs from Destruction. At Bengal the Rule of Succession among your Servants is perniciously exact: There are frequent occasions where it ought to be set aside, where Experience, Understanding, Integrity, Moderation ought to take place of accidental Seniority. The demerits of most of your Superior Servants, have been so great, as you learn from the Committee Proceedings that one can hardly imagin[e] their future Behaviour will intitle them to further favours than you have hitherto bestowed on. I do not pretend to surmise what Sentence you may pro-

nounce upon the Gentlemen who came under the Censure of the Committee, but whether it be moderate as ours or severe as it deserves, it will not much concern them, since all of them are now in very affluent Circumstances and will probably return to Europe by this or the next years Shipping. Peruse then the List of your Covenanted Servants upon this Establishment: You will find that many of those next in Succession, are not only very young in the Service and consequently unfit for such exalted Stations, but are also Strongly tainted with the Principles of their Superiors. If your Opinion should correspond with mine some Remedy will be judged necessary to be applied, and I confess I see but one. The unhappy Change which within these few years has arisen in the manners and Conduct of your Servants at Bengal is alone sufficient to remove the objections I had to appointments from another Settlement, and the Difficulty which now too plainly appears of filling up Vacancies in Council with the requisite attention to the Company's Honor and Welfare inclines me to wish such appointments more frequent. In the Present State of this Presidency no Measure can I think prove more salutary than to appoint five or six Gentlemen from the Coast to the Bengal Establishment and there to post them agreeable to their Rank and Standing in the Service. Mess^{rs} Russell, Floyer, Aldersay, and Kellsall are among those who would be very well worthy your Attention if this Plan should be adopted. I cannot help farther recommending to your Consideration whether if every other Method should be found ineffectual, the transplanting of a few of the Young Bengal Servants to Madras would not be of signal Service both to themselves and the Company, you will likewise consider whether the Settlement of Bombay is capable of furnishing us with a few meritorious Servants. With regard to Madras the Conduct of the Gentleman upon that Establishment is in general so unexceptionable, that to present Bengal with such Examples of Regularity Discretion and moderation would I think be a Means of restoring it to good order and Government: It is past a Doubt that every attempt at Reformation must fail, unless the Superior Servants be exemplary in their Principles and Conduct. If we see nothing but Rapacity among Councillors, in vain shall we look for Moderation among Writers.

12th The Sources of Tyranny and oppression which have been opened by the European Agents Acting under the Authority of the Company's Servants and the numberless black Agents and Sub Agents acting also under them, will I fear be a lasting reproach to the English name in this Country, It is impossible to enumerate the Complaints that have been laid before me by the unfortunate Inhabitants who had not forgot that I was an Enemy to Oppression. The necessity of securing the Confidence of the Natives is an Idea I have ever maintained and was in hopes would be invariably adopted by others, but Ambition, Success, and Luxury, have I find introduced a new System of Politicks at the severe Expence of English Honor of the Companys faith and even of Common Justice and Humanity. The Orders so frequently issued that no Writer shall have the Privilege of Dustucks, I have strictly obeyed but I am sorry to inform you that all the wish'd for Consequences are not to be expected: the Officers of the Government are so sensitive of our Influence and Authority that they dare not presume to search or stop a Boat protected by the name of a Company's Servant & you may be assured that Frauds of that kind so easy to be practised and so difficult to be protected are but too frequent. I have at last however the Happiness to see the completion of an Event

which in this respect as well as in many others must be productive of advantages hitherto unknown and at the same time prevent abuses that have hitherto had no Remedy. I mean the Dewannee which is the Superintendency of all the hands and the Collection of all the Revenues of the Provinces of Bengal Bahar and Orissa. The assistance which the Great Mogul had received from our Arms and Treasury made him readily bestow the Grant upon the Company and it is done in the most effectual manner you can desire. The allowance for the support of the Nabobs, Dignity and Power and the Tribute to His Majesty must be regularly paid, the Remainder belongs to the Company. Revolutions are now no longer to be apprehended, the means of effecting them will in future be wanting to Ambitious Mussulmen, nor will your Servants Civil or Military be tempted to foment Disturbances from whence can arise no Benefit to themselves. Restitution Donation Money &c &c will be perfectly abolished as the Revenues from whence they used to issue will be possessed by ourselves. The Power of supervising the Provinces, though lodged in us, should not however in my opinion be exerted. Three times the present Number of Civil Servants would be insufficient for the purpose. Whereas if we leave the Management to the old officers of the Government, the Company need not be at the Expence of one Additional Servant, and tho' we may suffer in the Collection, yet we shall always be able to detect and punish any great offenders and shall have some Satisfaction in knowing that the Corruption is not among ourselves. By this means also the abuses inevitably springing from the Exercise of Territorial Authority will be effectually obviated: there will still be a Nabob with an allowance suitable to his Dignity and the Territorial Jurisdiction will still be in the Chiefs of the Country acting under him and the Presidency in Conjunction tho the Revenues will belong to the Company. Besides were the Country's Officers to be the Collectors, Foreign Nations would immediately take umbrage and Complaints preferred to the British Court might be attended with very embarrassing Consequences. Nor can it be supposed that either the French, Dutch or Danes will acknowledge the English Company Nabob of Bengal and pay into the hands of their Servants the Duties upon Trade or the Quit Rents of those Districts which they have for many years possessed by Virtue of the Royal Phirmand or by Grants from former Nabobs.

13th Your Revenues by means of this new Acquisition will as near as I can Judge not fall short for the ensuing year of 250 Lacks of Sicca Rupees including your former Possessions of Burdwan &c hereafter they will at least amount to 20 or 30 Lacks more. Your Civil and Military Expences in time of Peace can never exceed 60 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabobs allowance are already reduced to 42 Lacks, and the Tribute to the King is fixed at 26.— So that there will be remaining a clear gain to the Company of 122 Lack of Sicca Rupees or £1,650,900 Sterling which will defray all the Expence of the Investment, furnish the whole of the China Treasure, answer the Demands of all your other Settlements in India, and have a considerable Ballance in your Treasury besides. In time of War when the Country may be subject to Incursions of Bodies of Cavalry we shall notwithstanding be able to collect a sufficient Sum for our Civil and Military Exigencies, and likewise for our Investments, because a very rich part of the Bengal and Bahar Dominions are situated at the Eastward of the Ganges where we can never be

invaded. What I have given you is a real not an imaginary State of your Revenues and you may be assured they will not fall short of my Computation.

14th Permit me here to have the Honor of laying before you one striking Circumstance which has occurred to me in considering the subject of the Dewannee and the Consequence of your large increase of Revenues. I have already observed that our acquisition will give no umbrage to Foreign Nations with respect to our Territorial Jurisdiction so long as the present appearance of the Nabobs Power is preserved but I am convinced they will ere long entertain Jealousies of our Commercial Superiority. Public Complaints have indeed been already made from both French and Dutch Factories, that the Dread of the English name, added to the Encouragement of your Servants at the different Aurungs has deterred the Weavers from complying with their usual and necessary Demands, and I am persuaded that sooner or later, national Remonstrances will be made on that subject perhaps one half of the Trade being reserved to the English Company and the other divided between the French Dutch and Danes in such proportions as may be settled between their respective Commissions might adjust these Disputers to the mutual Satisfaction of all Parties. Besides as every Nation which Trades to the East Indies constantly brings out Silver for the purchase of Merchandize in return, and as our Revenues will for the future enable us to furnish all our Investments without any Remittance from England it seems necessary that we should in some degree encourage the Trade of others, in order that this Country may be supplied by them with Bullion to replace the Quantity we shall annually send to China or to any other part of the World. It is impossible for me to be a sufficient Judge of the Practicability or Propriety of admitting other Nations to such a proportion of Trade with us in these parts nor will you suspect that I entertain a thought of taking any step without Instructions from you in any affair of such National Importance. I do not even presume to argue on the Subject, I only mention it as a point which has occurred to me and which I think merits your most serious Consideration.

15th Considering the Excesses we have of late years manifested in our Conduct, the Princes of Indostan will not readily imagine us capable of moderation, nor can we expect they will ever be attached to us by any other Motive than Fear—Meer Jaffier, Cassim Ally, the present Nabob, and even Mahomed Ally the Nabob of Arcot, (the best Mussulman I ever knew) have afforded Instances sufficient of their Inclination sufficient to throw off the English Superiority, No opportunity will ever be neglected that seems to favour an Attempt to extirpate us though the Consequences while we keep our Army complete must in the End be more fatal to themselves, This Impatience under the Subjection as I may call it, to Europeans is natural but so great is the Infatuation of the Nations of this Country that they look no farther than the present Moment and will put their all to the Hazard of a single Battle. Even our young Nabob who is the Issue of a Prostitute who has little Abilities and less Education to supply the want of them: mean, weak, and ignorant, as this Man is, he would if left to himself and a few of his artful Flat-terers, pursue the Paths of his Predecessors, It is impossible therefore to trust him with Power and be safe. If you mean to maintain your present Possessions and Advantages, the Command of the Army and Receipt of the Revenues must be kept in your own hands; every wish he may express to obtain either, be assured

is an Indication of his desire to reduce you to your original State of Dependency, to which you can never now return without ceasing to exist. If you allow the Nabob to have Forces, he will soon raise money, if you allow him a full Treasury without Forces, he will certainly make use of it to invite the Marattas or other Powers, to invade the Country upon a supposition that we shall not suspect the part he takes, and, that Success will restore him to the full extent of his Sovereignty; for so ignorant is he, even of the Nature of his own Countrymen, that he would never imagin the very Men he had paid to rescue the Dominions from us, would only conquer to seize the Spoil for themselves. Such is he, whom we now call Nabob and such are the faithless Politics of Indostan. We have adopted however a Plan which if strictly adhered to must effectually prevent his involving the Company or himself in any Difficulties. Mahomed Reza Cawn, Roy Dullul and Juggut Seat Men of the most approved Credit and Moderation are appointed jointly to the Management of all his affairs, nor is either of them to act singly in any Measure of Government. The Royal Treasury is under three different Locks and Keys, and each of these Ministers of State has a Key so that no Money can be issued for any Service whatever without the joint knowledge and consent of them all. Our Resident at the Durbar is to inspect the Treasury Accounts from time to time as he or the Governor and Council may think proper: but we are never to interfere in the Appointment or Complaint of any Officer under the Government nor in any particulars relative to the above mentioned Departments unless some extraordinary Conduct of the Ministry should render alterations requisite. This Form of Government I thought proper to recommend in order to purge the Court of a set of Knaves and Parasites by whom the Nabob was surrounded and who were always undermining our influence that they might the more firmly establish their own. So far you will observe we have exerted ourselves in the Arrangement of the Nabobs affairs, but it is a Measure of the utmost Consequence, since it lays the foundation of that Tranquility Moderation and Regularity which will support the Government against any future Attempts to a Revolution, and we are determined to interest ourselves at the City in no other Respects. I need only add that Mr. Sykes for whom we intend the Residency is a Gentleman from whose inflexible Integrity and long experience in the Country Politics we have reason to expect the most exact performance of every Duty in such an important Station.

16th. The Regulation of the Nabobs Ministry the Acquisition of the Dewannee and the Honorable Terms on which we have concluded a Peace with the Vizier of the Empire, have placed the Dignity and Advantages of the English East India Company on a Basis more firm than our most sanguine wishes could a few months ago have suggested. These, however alone will not ensure your Stability. These are but the Outworks which guard you from your Natural Enemies, the Natives of the Country: all is not safe. Danger still subsists from more formidable Enemies within, Luxury Corruption, Avarice, Rapacity, these have Possession of your Principal Posts and are ready to betray your Citadel. These therefore must be extirpated or they will infallibly destroy us: for we cannot expect the same causes which have ruined the greatest Kingdoms should have different Effects on such a State as ours. That sudden growth of Riches from whence those Evils principally arise demands our most serious attention. The affairs of Bengal, however glorious and flourishing the Prospect may be successfully managed by Men whose

Views extend not beyond a year or two and who will set all orders from the Court of Directors at defiance well Knowing they must have acquired an affluent Fortune or at least a comfortable independency before Resentment can reach them. A Competency ought to be allowed to all your Servants from the time of their arrival in India and advantages should gradually increase to each in proportion to his Station, but I would have few of them entertain hopes of returning to their native Country, till they shall have attained the Rank of Councillor, then the prospect would open to them and they should be certain of being enabled to return in a few years with independent fortunes. This Certainty would arise from the Freight Ships, from the Privileges of Trade (the advantages of which you are not unacquainted with) and also from the Profits upon Salt Beetle and Tobacco agreeable to the new Regulation which we have made in order to rectify the abuses that have been so long committed in those Branches of Trade to the great Detriment of the Country Government without view of Benefit to the Company.

17. The Regulation now established for the Salt Trade will I hope be entirely to your satisfaction. I at first intended to propose that the Company and their Servants should be jointly and equally concerned in the Trade itself but upon better consideration I judged that Plan to be rather unbecoming the Dignity of the Company and concluded it would be better that they should give the Trade entirely to their Servants and fix a Duty upon it for themselves equivalent to half the Profits. This Duty we have computed at the rate of 35 per Cent. for the present but I imagin it will be able next year to bear an Increase The articles of Beetle and Tobacco beeing of less consequence and yielding much less advantage, the Duties upon them of course must be less. For farther particulars of these Regulations I beg leave to refer you to the Committee Letter and Proceedings as I would not here trouble you with the Repetition of a Matter which is there so fully laid before you.

18th The advantages proposed for the Governor and Council would undoubtedly appear extremely large to those who are unacquainted with the Riches of Bengal and the numberless opportunities which the Company's Servants have of acquiring Money. But you, who are now perfectly informed of the Revenues of these Kingdoms and the prodigious Emoluments within the reach of Gentlemen high in the Service will I am persuaded agree with me that if some Plan of the nature proposed be not adopted the Governor and Council will not fail to acquire much larger Fortunes by other means in a much shorter time which must always be productive of that quick Succession not only so Detrimental to your Commercial Interest but so totally incompatible with the acquisition of Political Knowledge which ought now to be considered as a very material Qualification in all your Civil as well as Military Servants. To obviate an Objection which may arise that they may possibly proceed in the old way of procuring Money notwithstanding they accept of these Allowances; I would have an Oath tendered to them of as strong and solemn a Nature as can be penned I have drawn out the Form of one agreeably to my Idea of the expedient and have the Honor to inclose it for your consideration to this may be annexed a Penalty Bond of £150,000 to be executed by the Governor and of £50,000 to be executed by each of the Council. Thus the Conscience of some will be awakened by the legal Consequences of Perjury and pecuniary Punishment will be a sure Guard over the Honesty of others. Could

the Hearts of Men be Known by their general Character in Society or could their Conduct in a State of Temptation be ascertained from their moderate attentions to Wealth, whilst the sudden acquisition of it was impossible the proposal I make would be an affront to Religion and to Morality: but since that is not the Case in any part of the World, and least of all so in the East, we must for our own Security, impose such Restraints as shall make it impossible even for Hypocrisy to introduce Corruption.

Having thus fully submitted to you my Sentiments on the Civil Department permit me to trouble you with a few Observations on the Military, which deserves a no less serious attention. In the former part of this Letter I have mentioned that Luxury and an abhorrence of Subordination has overspread your Army but that the good Effects of appointing field officers had already become visible. The Committee Letter will inclose a General Return of their Number, and enlarge upon the Necessity of keeping each Regiment complete to the Establishment I therefore avoid saying anything here upon these Subjects. That Letter will also specify the Proportion of Emoluments proposed for the field officers from the new acquired Advantages upon Salt. The same objection may perhaps be made to this, which I supposed was likely to occur with respect to the Plan for the Benefit of the Civil Servants. If so I beg leave to refer you to my Proposal and Remarks upon that subject which are equally proper and applicable to this. These Points then I conclude are sufficiently before you and I proceed to recommend to your Consideration that the Regimenting of the Troops has introduced a much larger number of Officers of Rank than has hitherto been admitted upon your Establishment and that this Regulation beneficial and necessary as it is will notwithstanding be productive of one Dangerous Evil if not constantly guarded against by the authority of the Governor and Council supported and enforced by the higher Powers at home. The Evil I mean to apprise you of is the Encroachment of the Military upon the Civil Jurisdiction and an attempt to be independent of their Authority. A spirit of this kind has always been visible, our utmost vigilance therefore is requisite to suppress it or at least to take care that it shall not actually prevail. I have been at some Pains to inculcate a total Subjection of the Army to the Government: and I doubt not but you will ever maintain that Principle. In the Field in time of Actual Service I could wish to see the Commander of your Forces implicitly relied on for his Plan of Operations. Orders from the Presidency may frequently embarrass him and prejudice the Service. At such a time he is certainly the best Judge of what measures should be pursued and ought therefore to be trusted with Discretionary Powers. But he should by no means be permitted to vary from the fixt general Plan of a Campaign, nor from his own Idea of the Company's Interest to prosecute Operations of Importance, when they are not also of real Utility and Emergency. I dwell not however intirely upon the Conduct of a Commander of the forces as such in the field: He is to understand that upon all occasions a Gentleman in Council is his Superior, unless he also has a Seat at the Board and then he will of course rank as he stands in that Appointment; The whole Army should in like manner be subordinate to the Civil Power and it is the indispensable Duty of the Governor and Council to keep them so. If at any time they should struggle for Superiority the Governor and Council must strenuously exert themselves, ever mindful that they are Trustees for the Company

in this Settlement and the Guardians of Public Property under a civil institution. 20th It would give me Pain to see a Regulation so salutary as that of the Appointment of field officers. attended with any Inconveniences and therefore I would earnestly recommend the following very easy and effectual mode of Prevention. Let the Equality in Civil and Military Rank be immediately settled by the Court of Directors. Were Disputes about Precedure the only Points to be adjusted they would not be worth a moments Reflection, but We are to consider, that Opportunities will some times happen when Military Gentlemen may assume Power and authority from the Rank they hold among the Civic Servants. and perhaps pay no attention to orders issued from their supposed Inferiors. Such Contentions may have disagreeable Consequences, and to prevent them I propose that all the Colonels (the Commander of the Troops excepted who is intitled to the Rank of 3^d in Council) shall be equal in Rank to the Councillors but always the youngest of that Rank. the Lieutenant Colonels should rank with Senior Merchants, the Majors with Junior Merchants, Captains with Factors and Lieutenants and Ensigns with Writers. The Rank of all officers below Colonels and of Civil Servants below Councillors may be considered according to the dates of their Commissions and appointments respectively. When such a Regulation has taken place I think the appointment of field officers cannot be charged with a single Inconvenience.

21st Before I quit the Subject of the Army, I must repeat what, if I mistake not, I mentioned to M^r Rous before I left England the Propriety of appointing Sir Robert Barker to the Command of a Regiment. in case of a vacancy. On the Death of Colonel Knox I hesitated not to appoint Sir Robert to the third Regiment but it met with opposition not only from some of the Gentlemen in Council but afterwards from Sir Robert Fletcher who thought himself aggrieved, tho' at a time when Barker was a Captain, he was only a volunteer in your Service— and besides Sir Robert Barker, must, on all occasions, as the Elder officer have commanded in the field in the absence of General Carnac, and Colonel Smith, even if this appointment had not taken place. If I could imagine that his Seniority in the Service did not sufficiently intitle him to this Preferment, I would urge his Experience which is greater than that of the other Gentlemen and his Disinterestedness which made him accept what is so infinitely inferior in Point of Emoluments to the Command of the Artillery. Lieut Colonel Peach has in like manner been objected to, by the Majors appointed by the Governor and Council, but as it has always been customary to prefer officers of your own appointment to those of the same Rank nominated by the Governor and Council; I need not point out the Propriety of your confirming this Gentlemans Commission. The introducing Lieutenant Colonel Chapman also to that Rank has met with the same objections. With regard to him permit me to acquaint you that he is a very old Major in the Kings Service that he was strongly solicited at Madras to continue there and on very advantageous Terms when his Regiment was ordered home, but that I found him at the Cape in his way to Europe and it was with the utmost Difficulty that Mess^{rs} Sumner and Sykes and Myself could prevail upon him to return to India, next in Rank to Lieutenant Colonel Peach. His Merits on the Coast have been very great and I consider him as a very valuable acquisition to your Service. I therefore most earnestly request you will be pleased to confirm his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel on this Establishment Neither of these three Gentlemen I have here spoken of can be censured for that

Spirit of Licentiousness and Independency which I have pointed out as the great Evils we ought to guard against and the variety as well as length of their services will certainly be of considerable Advantage to Corps like ours I must at the same time confess that I cannot be responsible for that Discipline and Reformation we mean shall take place unless the Field officers are Men I can depend upon. Most of the Captains now in your Service have had so little Experience and are I fear so liable to the General Objections that I could wish to have five or six Captains sent out who have seen Service, who understand Discipline and who are well recommended by their Colonels. If you should think proper to extend this Plan to Majors, it will be so much the better, but there is no occasion to go higher. Among the appointments you may be pleased to make in England I could wish to find a Majority upon this Establishment for Major Pemble, agreeable to the Date of the Brevet given him upon his Arrival at this place That Gentleman has seen much Service both on the Coast of Choromandell at Manilla and at Bengal but being on the Bombay Establishment where the Rise is so very slow he has had the Mortification to see himself constantly superseded by the Coast and Bengal Officers. You may be assured I would not trouble you with this Recommendation if I did not know him to be worthy of your Notice.

22^d The Enquiries I have found myself under the Necessity of promoting, the Regulations which I judge proper should take place without Delay together with those I have here the Honor to propose for your Mature Deliberation will I doubt not meet with that candid Discussion, which the Importance of the Subject requires. You will be pleased upon the whole to observe that the great object of my Labor has been, (and it must also be yours) to stem that Torrent of Luxury, Corruption and Licentiousness, which have nearly overwhelmed the Interest, and I might add the Existence of the Company in these parts, to reduce your Civil Servants to a Sense of Duty to their Employers and Moderation in the pursuit of their own Advantages to introduce Discipline Subordination oeconomy into your Army and to prevent in General that sudden acquisition of Riches which is evidently the Root of almost every other Evil both in the Civil and Military Department.

23^d Is there a Man anxious for the speedy Return of his Son, his Brother, or his Friend, and Sollicitious to see that return accompanied by affluence of Fortune indifferent to the means by which it may have been obtained? Is there who void of all but selfish Feelings can withhold his approbation of any Plan that promises not sudden Riches to those his dearest Connections, who can look with Contempt upon Measures of Moderation, and who can cherish all upstart Greatness, though stigmatized with the Spoils of the Company? If there is such a Man to him all arguments would be vain—to him I speak not—My address is to those who can judge coolly of the Advantages to be desired for their Relations and Friends nor think the Body Corporate wholly untitled to their Attention. If these should be of opinion that an independent Fortune honourably acquired in a faithful Service of 12 or 15 years, is more compatible with the Interests of the Company than the late Rapidity of Acquisitions, and at the same time satisfactory to the Expectations of Reason, I will venture to assert that the Regulations already made, together with those proposed, will when enforced by the Authority of the Court of Directors ensure to the Company their Commercial and Political Advantages, and

be productive of certain Independency to every Servant who endeavours to deserve it.

24. The general Terms in which I have mentioned the Depravity of this Settlement oblige me to point out to your Attention the Instances, the very few Instances of distinguished Merit among the Superior Servants, To find a Man who in the midst of Luxury and Licentiousness, had retained the true Idea of Commercial Oeconomy, who inferior in Fortune to most of your Civil Servants in the Rank of Councillors was yet superior to all in Moderation and Integrity, whose regard for the Welfare of the Public and for the Reputation of Individuals had made him warn others from falling into the Temptations of Corruption which he saw were approaching and who could actually resist those Temptations himself when a share was allotted him of Money he thought unwarrantably obtained. To find such a Man in such a Settlement would appear incredible to those who are unacquainted with M^r Verelst I have represented this Gentleman to you as I would every one in his real Character, and shall only add, that if you wish to see the measure we are now pursuing supported with Integrity, Abilities and Resolution, you will endeavour to prevail on him to continue in your Service by appointing him to succeed M^r Sumner in the Government. To omit mentioning M^r Cartier would be Injustice as he also stands high in my opinion. His character is clear and his attachment to your Service what it ought to be, unbiassed by any mean attention to his own advantages. I wish sincerely your list of superior Servants would enable me to detain you longer on Subjects of Commendation but I have finished the Picture and I cannot add another Figure that deserves to be distinguished from the Groupe.

25 Having filled so many Pages upon the Subject of public affairs you will indulge me with a few lines upon a Circumstance which concerns myself. M^r Johnstone in his last Minutes in Council has thought proper to throw out some Observations upon the Validity of my Title to the Jaghire insinuating that the Defect which he pretends to have discovered was not known at the time of my Litigation with the Company; as I would not wish that a Point where my Honor is concerned, should pass unnoticed: I must observe that the Kings Sunnud which M^r Johnstone affirms was requisite to be obtained within 6 months from the granting of this Jaghire, for the Confirmation of it, is a matter of Form only, and not understood to be essential, as a proof of this I inclose Translations of various Jaghire Grants properly attested by M^r Vansittart the Persian Translator, as also an attestation of the same Gentleman that the Grant to me was as complete as other Grants of that Nature generally are: but to put this Matter out of Dispute, the Paper of Agreement which M^r Johnstone alludes to is of no more consequence than a piece of blank Paper, since it was never executed by Me or by any Agent or Vaqueel on my account nor was any Agent ever named or thought of by me: Enclosed I transmit you a Translation of the very Paper attested also by M^r Vansittart.

26th Permit me now to remind you that I have a large Family, who stand in need of a Fathers Protection, that I sacrifice my Health and hazard my Fortune with my Life by continuing in this Climate. The first great Purposes of my Appointment are perfectly answered. Peace is restored and my Engagement to procure for the Company the Riversion of my Jaghire is completed in the fullest manner,

nce it is not only confirmed by the present Nabob but by the great Mogul. I now only wait to be informed whether my Conduct thus far be approved of and whether the whole or any part of the Regulations I have had the Honor to lay before you are conformable to your Ideas of the Reformation necessary to be established. If they meet with your Approbation I doubt not you will immediately empower Me in Conjunction with the Select Committee to finish the Business so successfully begun which may be easily effected before the End of the ensuing year when I am determined to return to Europe and hope to acquaint you in Person with the accomplishment of every wish you can form for the Prosperity of your affairs in Bengal.

7th I shall conclude this tedious Letter by observing that my anxiety to know whether you approve of my Conduct or not can proceed from no other Motive than my concern for the Public since I continue invariable in the Resolution I formed and expressed in a general Court long before the Covenants were proposed of acquiring no Addition to my Fortune by my Acceptance of the Government and I beg leave also to assure you that in order to obviate all Suspicion of Collusion in this delicate Point I have not permitted either of the Gentlemen of my Family to hold an Employment in your Service, nor to receive presents altho' they are not bound by Covenants to the Contrary. The small congratulatory Nazurs Elephants Horses &c which I have been under a Necessity of receiving, do not I imagine amount to any considerable Sum but whatever it may be not a farthing shall go into my own Pocket I have hitherto been too much engaged in matters of public importance to attend to a particular Valuation but I have caused an exact Account of every even the most trifling Present which at my Return shall be submitted to your Inspection and in the meantime the Amount of the whole shall go towards defraying my extraordinary Expences as Governor. The only Favor I have to solicit for myself is that altho' your Treasury here will for the future be so full as to render it difficult for Individuals to obtain Bills upon the Company payable at home you will be pleased to indulge Me with the usual channel of Remittance of my Jaghire until it reverts to the Company.

I have the Honor to be with the utmost Respect

Gentlemen

Your most obedient and
most humble servant

CLIVE.

To the Honble the Court
of Directors

8 I cannot help requesting your attention to Mr William Wynne, a young Gentleman whom I brought out to India with me and whom I was in hopes of seeing appointed a Writer on the List of that year. I have caused him to handscribe this Letter that you may see he is qualified in Point of Penmanship and as he has lived constantly with Me and acted as Assistant to my Secretary, I can take upon Me to be responsible for his Conduct and abilities in every respect It is therefore my particular Request that you can confer on him the station of a Writer to take Rank from the time of his leaving England.

29. I beg leave also to recommend to your Protection Mr Maddison a Gentleman of a liberal Education and who promised to be a very valuable Servant to the Company from an uncommon Facility in acquiring the Persian Language. As he is 27 years of Age you will not think me unreasonable in soliciting for him the Appointment of a Factor.

CLIVE.

STATE OF THE REVENUES ARISING FROM THE DISTRICTS CEDED TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, AND ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY FROM THE NABOB OR COUNTRY POWERS. EXTRACTED FROM THE RESPECTIVE BOOKS ACCORDING TO THEIR DIFFERENT PERIODS FROM 1753 INCLUSIVE TO THE GRANT OF THE DEWANNY.

At Fort St. George and Subordinates.

NB. No districts were ceded to the Company in this period.

May 1759 to April 1760.					
Masulipatam Revenues	pag ^{ds}	50,512	5	28 at 8s	£20,204 17 .
May 1760 to April 1761					
Masulipatam Revenues	pag ^{ds}	108,556	12	11 . .	43,422 11 .
May 1761 to April 1762					
Masulipatam Revenues	pag ^{ds}	111,776	11	21 . .	44,710 10 .
May 1762 to April 1763					
Masulipatam Revenues	pag ^{ds}	232,316	5	77 . .	92,926 9 .
May 1763 to April 1764					
Fort St. George					
Revenues of the Grants October 1763	pag ^{ds}	288,820			
Masulipatam Revenues		122,603	30	69	
	pag ^{ds}	411,423	30	69 . . .	164,569 10
May 1764 to July 1765					
Fort St. George Revenues					
May 1764 to April 1765	pag ^{ds}	324,000			
Masulipatam Revenues					
May 1764 to April 1765		168,112	30	69	
	pag ^{ds}	492,112	30	69	
Fort St. George Revenues					
May to July 1765 . . . 3 M ^{os} Estim ^d					
81,000					
Masulipatam Revenues					
May to July 1765 . . . 3 M ^{os} Estim ^d					
30,647 . . 16 . . 84					
		111,647	16	84	
	pag ^{ds}	603,760	11	53 . . .	241,504 2 .
Carried over					£607,337 19 .

Fort St. George, cont'd.

Fort George and Subordinates . . . Bro't over	£607,337	19
May 1761 to April 1762.		
Received from the Nabob Mahomet Aly		
by a Transfer to his Debit of		
undry Articles included in the General		
arges of the preceding Years which		
ould have been placed to his Account	pag ^{ds} 321,002	21 6 at 8 ^s .d 128401
	£735,738	19

At Fort William and Subordinates, &c.

May 1752 to April 1758.		
3. No Districts were Ceded to the Company in this period.		
May 1758 to April 1760.		
venues of the Calcutta purgannahs C Rup ^s	737,872	10 3 at 2 ^s 3 ^d £83,010 13 .
Note.		
These Revenues are here brought		
to Account for 2 Years as the		
Charges exceeded the Receipts of		
the first year.		

May 1760 to April 1761		
venues of the Calcutta purgannahs C Rup ^s	730,591	13 9
— of the 3 provinces of Burdwan		
Midnapore and Chittagong .	724,408	12 6
C Rup ^s	1,455,000	10 3 . . 163,687 11 .

May 1761 to April 1762		
venues of the Calcutta purgannahs C Rup ^s	597,355	14 .
— of the 3 provinces .	5,428,480	3 6
C Rup ^s	6,025,836	1 6 . . . 677,906 11 .

May 1762 to April 1763		
venues of the Calcutta purgannahs C Rup ^s	486,352	12 .
— of the 3 provinces .	5,159,867	9 3
C Rup ^s	5,646,220	5 3 . . . 635,199 15 .

May 1763 to April 1764		
venues of the Calcutta purgannahs C Rup ^s	740,473	13 .
— of the 3 provinces .	4,872,104	15 9
C Rup ^s	5,612,578	12 9 . . . 631,415 2 .
Carried over	£2,191,219	12 .

At Fort William, cont'd.

Fort William and Subordinates Bro't over	£2,191,219 12
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May 1764 to July 1765

Revenues May 1764 to April 1765

Estimated as for the former Year	C Rup ^s	5,612,578	12	9
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—May to July 1765 . . . 3 Months

Estimated as before		1,403,144	11	3
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C Rup ^s	7,015,723	8	at 2 ^s 3 ^d	789,268	17
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Total	Revenues	£2,980,488	9
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1757.

The Nabob Jaffier Aly Khân stipulated to pay to the Company One Crore of Rupees for Indemnification of Losses sustain'd by the Capture of Calcutta in 1756 the payment of which was not compleated till Febry 1762 — by the State of this restitution it appears that the Company received C Rup^s 10,706,612 . 3

Deduct

Estimate of Losses occasioned by
the Capture

2,215,674	10	8
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C Rup ^s	8,490,937	5	7
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Note

The above Estimate Comprehends only the immediate Loss sustained at the Settlement without any Allowance for the failure of Investments and other incidental Losses and is therefore not inserted in this Account.

May 1759 to April 1760

Received of Jaffier Aly Khân for the
pay of the Troops

C Rup ^s	459,043	14	2
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May 1760 to April 1761

Received of Jaffier Aly Khan as
before

C Rup ^s	703,233	11	3
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C Rup ^s	1,162,277	9	5	130,756	4
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Carried over	£3,111,244	13
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At Fort William, cont'd.

Fort William and Subordinates . . . Bro't over £3,111 244 13 .

1762

Received by a Transfer to the Account
of the Nabob Cossim Aly Khân for
his Donation towards defraying the

Charges of the Siege of pondicherry C Rup^s 562 500 . . at 2^s 3^d 63,281 5 .

1763 July

The Nabob Jaffier Aly Khân on his being
reinstated in the Subahdarree stipulated
to pay the Company 30 Laak of Rupees
for Losses and Charges Occasioned by
the War and Stoppage of the Investment
—Which sum is Considered as inadequate
hereto.

1764 Sept.

The Nabob Jaffier Aly Khân agreed
to pay (from the 31st July 1764)
5 Laak a Month for the Expenses
of the Army and whatever might be
due from him on Account of his for-
mer Agreement,—This Computed
to the Time of the Grant of the
Dewanny when it Naturally Ceased,
being 12 Months is . . . C Rup^s

6,000,000 675,000 . .

1765 Aug^t

The Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla stipu-
lated to pay for the extra Expenses
incurred by the Company the Sum of
Batta 16 ³/₄ Cent.

Rup^s 5,000,000 . .

800,000 . .

C R^s 5,800,000 652,500 . .

Note.

£4,502,025 18 .

The above stipulated payments were
not Completed at the Time of the last
Advices, but the Arrears due thereon
cannot be ascertained.

At Bombay and Subordinates

August 1752 to July 1758

NB No Revenues were Ceded to the Company in
this period

August 1758 to July 1759

Revenues of the Castle & Tanha

At Surat Rup^s 10,936 1 . at 2^s 6^s £ 1367 . .

At Bombay, cont'd.

August 1759 to July 1760					
Revenues of the Castle & Tanha	Rup ^s	180,161	3 32	22,520	4 .
August 1760 to July 1761					
Revenues of the Castle & Tanha	Rup ^s	149,504	2 68	18,688	1 .
August 1761 to July 1762					
Revenues of the Castle & Tanha	Rup ^s	142,735	1 40	17,841	18 .
August 1762 to July 1763					
Revenues of the Castle & Tanha	Rup ^s	139,523	1 49	17,440	8 .
August 1763 to July 1764					
Revenues of the Castle & Tanha	Rup ^s	129,288	3 32	16,161	2 .
August 1764 to July 1765					
Revenues Estimated as before	Rup ^s	129,288	3 32	16,161	2 .
				£110,179	15 .

Abstract of the foregoing State of Revenues and Account of Sums Received.

Revenues	Fort St George and Subordinates	Fort William and Subordinates	Bombay and Subordinates	Total
1752 to 1758	.	.	.	.
1758 to 1759	.	.	£1,367	£1,367
1759 . 1760	£20,204 17 .	83,010 13 .	22,520 4 .	125,735 14 .
1760 . 1761	43,422 11 .	163,687 11 .	18,688 1 .	225,798 3 .
1761 . 1762	44,710 10 .	677,906 11 .	17,841 10 .	740,458 19 .
1762 . 1763	92,926 9 .	635,199 15 .	17,440 8 .	745,566 12 .
1763 . 1764	164,569 10 .	631,415 2 .	16,161 2 .	812,145 14 .
1764 . 1765	241,504 2 .	789,268 17 .	16,161 2 .	1,046,934 1 .
	£607,337 19 .	2,980,488 9 .	110,179 15 .	3,698,006 3 .
Sums Received				
1761 to 1762	128,401 . .	.	.	1,649,938 9 .
1759 to 1761	£130,756 .. 4 ..	.	.	
1762 ..	63,281 .. 5 .	1,521,537 9 .	.	
1764 ..	675,000	.	.	
1765 ..	652,500			
	£735,738 19 .	4,502,025 18 .	110,179 15 .	5,347,944 12 .

EAST INDIA HOUSE
5 Febr'y. 1767.

GEO.: OLDMIXON
Aud^r of Indian Acco^{ts}

STATE OF THE EXPENCES INCURRED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, AT THEIR SEVERAL SETTLEMENTS AND FACTORIES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WARS AND DISTURBANCES IN THE EAST INDIES; EXTRACTED FROM THE RESPECTIVE BOOKS, ACCORDING TO THEIR DIFFERENT PERIODS, FROM 1754 TO THOSE LAST RECEIVED, AND CONTINUED TO 1766 BY ESTIMATES FORM'D UPON THE BEST ADVICES.

Expences at Fort St. George and Subordinates.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.	£	s. d.
May 1753 to April 1754					
General Charges	Pag ^{ds} 104263 12 36	183778 10 37	288041 22 73		
Deduct					
Charges of the Settlement taken					
a Med ^m of 5 Years from 1740 to					
1745 bein[g] a Time of Peace in					
India	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24		
Difference Pag ^{ds}	54226 30 51	131376 28 78	185603 23 49		
Fortifications			14373 10 48		
		Pag ^{ds} 199976 34 17	at 8 ^s d	79,990	15 .
May 1754 to April 1755					
General Charges	Pag ^{ds} 99270 33 3	218207 24 18	317478 21 21		
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24		
Difference Pag ^{ds}	49234 15 18	165806 6 59	215040 21 77		
Fortifications			7539 3 54		
His Majesty's Squadron			1319 30 19		
His Majesty's Troops			16688 8 73		
		Pag ^{ds} 240587 28 63		96235	2 .
May 1755 to April 1756					
General Charges	Pag ^{ds} 85539 11 20	208414 16 27	293953 27 47		
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24		
Difference Pag ^{ds}	35502 29 35	156012 34 68	191515 28 28		
Fortifications			45826 5 6		
His Majesty's Squadron			1954 26 2		
His Majesty's Troops			20926 15 59		
		Pag ^{ds} 260223 3 10		104,089	4 .
May 1756 to April 1757					
General Charges	Pag ^{ds} 76767 5 54	100725 4 51	186492 10 25		
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24		
Difference Pag ^{ds}	26730 23 69	57323 23 12	84054 11 1		
Fortifications			95943 18 20		
His Majesty's Squadron			2108 12 57		
His Majesty's Troops			15544 32 68		
		Pag ^{ds} 197651 2 66		79,060	8 .

Expences at Fort St. George, cont'd.

	CIVIL	MILITARY	TOTAL.	
May 1757 to April 1758				
General Charges	Pagds 119,453 4 20	104223 10 1	223676 14 21	
Deduct as before	50,036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	69,416 22 35	51821 28 42	121238 14 77	
Fortifications			98527 5 69	
His Majesty's Squadron			2513 5 30	
His Majesty's Troops			14556 13 7	
Capture of Fort St. David Estimated			424752 12 42	
----- Vizagapatam -----			53993 8 36	
----- Ingeram -----			15148 22 5	
----- Madapollam -----			2321 3 .	
Pagds	733050 13 26	at 8s d	293,220 2 .	
May 1758 to April 1759				
General Charges	Pagds 119893 20 43	276255 30 5	396149 14 48	
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	69857 2 58	223854 12 46	293711 15 24	
Fortifications	74889 14 52			
His Majesty's Squadron			1928 6 3	
His Majesty's Troops			7147 8 22	
Capture of Deve Cotah			15713 5 45	
Pagds	393389 13 66		157,355 15 .	
May 1759 to April 1760				
General Charges	Pagds 57684 11 32	244097 11 42	301781 22 74	
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	7647 29 47	191695 30 3	199343 23 50	
Fortifications			105739 31 59	
His Majesty's Squadron			4815 23 6	
His Majesty's Troops			32315 34 12	
Pagds	342215 4 47		136,886 . .	
May 1760 to April 1761				
General Charges	Pagds 71984 29 48	243120 8 19	315105 1 67	
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	21948 11 63	190718 26 60	212667 2 43	
Fortifications			49376 2 53	
His Majesty's Squadron			4100 32 24	
His Majesty's Troops			51319 20 73	
Expedition to Mahie			10460 62	
Pagds	327923 23 15		131,169 9 .	
May 1761 to April 1762				
General Charges	Pagds 61367 25 17	237964 1 39	299331 26 56	
Deduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	11331 7 32	185562 20	196893 27 32	
His Majesty's Squadron			2667 15 32	
His Majesty's Troops			43249 19 59	
Pagds	242810 26 43		97,124 6	

Expences at Fort St. George, cont'd.

	CIVIL	MILITARY	TOTAL	
May 1762 to April 1763				
General Charges	Pagds 58828 29 8	171307 6 34	230135 35 42	
Reduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	8792 11 23	108905 24 75	127698 . 18	
His Majesty's Squadron			4435 . 69	
His Majesty's Troops			35373 8 40	
		Pagds 167506 9 47 at 8s d	67,002 10 .	
May 1763 to April 1764				
General Charges	Pagds 57924 34 48	198438 22 68	256363 21 36	
Reduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	7888 16 63	146037 5 29	153925 22 12	
Artifications			28342 20 42	
His Majesty's Squadron			5964 5 67	
His Majesty's Troops			25635 7 55	
		Pagds 213867 20 16	85,547	

May 1764 to April 1765				
General Charges	Pagds 100613 23 42	297610 28 48	398224 16 10	
Reduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	50577 5 57	245209 11 9	295786 16 66	
Artifications			87237 27 58	
His Majesty's Squadron			2378 14 47	
His Majesty's Troops			5125 24 14	
Expedition account the Northern Circars			11005 12 8	
		Pagds 401533 23 33	160,613 9	

May 1765 to April 1766				
General Charges	Estimated Pagds 158308 29 21	308759 12 62	467068 6 3	
Reduct as before	50036 17 65	52401 17 39	102437 35 24	
Difference Pagds	108272 11 36	256357 31 23	364630 6 59	145,852

Memorandum,

The Expences of the Siege of Fort St. George & the Expedition to Pondichery are not included in this State being carried to the Debit of the Nabob Ahomet Aly Khan—but as it is uncertain when his Debt shall be discharged, the advances made from time to time on his account may be considered an expence to the Company—the Balance to the 31st Dec^r 1765 was Pagds 55104. 34. 34. or £S. 546,042.

£1,634,146

Expences.

Expences at Fort William and Subordinates.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.	
May 1753 to April 1754				£ s. d.
General Charges	C. Rup ^s 454979 13 9	168040 1 3	623019 15 .	
Reduct				
Charges of the Settlement taken a Med ^m of 5 years from 1740 to 1745 being a Time of Peace in India	420307 8 9	130238 15 9	550546 8 6	
Difference C. Rup ^s	34672 5 .	37801 1 6	72473 6 6 at 2s 3d	8,153 4

Expences at Fort William, cont'd.

May 1754 to April 1755

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	491113	7	3	174208	6	3	665321	13	6
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	70805	14	6	43969	6	6	114775	5	.	12,912	4
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May 1755 to April 1756

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	94750	12	6	111035	9	.	205786	5	6
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June 1756 to April 1757

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	179229	6	9	6884	1	3	186113	8	.
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Note,

No Extra charges appear for the two preceding years by reason of the Company's being for a part of the time dispossess'd of these Settlements & the Currency of the Business not being restored to its regular State.

May 1757 to April 1758

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	565243	3	8	1093184	5	9	1658427	9	5
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	144935	10	11	962945	6	.	1107881	.	11
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New Fort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	455679	7	8
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C. Rup ^s	1563560	8	7	175,900	11
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May 1758 to April 1759

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	663607	5	6	1421370	13	1	2084978	2	7
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	243299	12	9	1291131	13	4	1534431	10	1
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New Fort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1254373	13	11
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C. Rup ^s	2788805	8	.	313,740	12	.
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May 1759 to April 1760

General Charges.	C. Rup ^s	1034932	14	6	1898753	12	.	2933686	10	6
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	614625	5	9	1768514	12	3	2383140	2	.
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New Fort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	751567	10	2
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C. Rup ^s	3134707	12	2	352,654	12	.
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CIVIL.

MILITARY.

TOTAL.

May 1760 to April 1761

General Charges	C. Rup ^s	699446	12	9	2909103	6	9	3608550	3	6
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	279139	4	.	2778864	7	.	3058003	11	.
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New Fort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126226	11	4
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C. Rup ^s	3184230	6	4 at 2 ^s 3 ^d	358,225	18
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May 1761 to April 1762

General Charges	C. Rup ^s	804105	10	2	3217997	1	.	4022102	11	2
Deduct as before	.	420307	8	9	130238	15	9	550546	8	6

Difference C. Rup ^s	383798	1	5	3087758	1	3	3471556	2	8
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New Fort	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283350	7	9
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C. Rup ^s	3754906	10	5	422,427
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£ s d.

Expences at Fort William, cont'd.

May 1762 to April 1763

General Charges . . . C. Rup ^s	928726 15 9	2985749 14 7	3914476 14 4
Reduct as before . . .	420307 8 9	130238 15 9	550546 8 6

Difference C. Rup ^s	508419 7 .	2855510 14 10	3363930 5 10
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For Fort	.	.	348281 6 7
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C. Rup ^s	3712211 12 5	417,623 16
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May 1763 to April 1764

General Charges . . . C. Rup ^s	1001318 11 1	4800971 9 8	582290 4 9
Reduct as before . . .	420307 8 9	130238 15 9	550546 8 6

Difference C. Rup ^s	581011 2 4	4670732 9 11	5251743 12 3
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For Fort	.	.	422042 . 3
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C. Rup ^s	5673785 12 6	638300 17
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May 1764 to April 1765

General Charges

8 Months, May to Dec^r 1764.

Estimated by the former year.

C. Rup ^s	667545 12 8	3200647 11 10	3868193 8 6
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4 Months, Jan. to April 1765,

Proportion of the Statement for the

Year 1765	1007778 14 10	2924578 7 .	3932357 5 10
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C. Rup ^s	1675324 11 6	6125226 2 10	7800550 14 4
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Reduct as before . . .	420307 8 9	130238 15 0	550546 8 6
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Difference . . . C. Rup ^s	1255017 2 9	5994987 3 1	7250004 5 10
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For Fort

Estimated for 8 months as by

the former year	.	.	281361 5 5
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May 1765 to April 1766

General Charges	C. Rup ^s	7531365 11 3	847,278 12
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8 Months, May to Dec. 1765,

Proportion of the Statement for the

Year 1765 . . . C. Rup ^s	2015557 13 7	5849156 14 .	7864714 11 7
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4 Months, Jan. to April 1766

Estimated for time of Peace	.	.	3093333 5 4
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10958048 . 11

Reduct as before	.	.	550546 8 6
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Difference	C. Rup ^s	10407301 8 5	1,170,843 18.
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Memorandum,

£4,718,061 4.

The charges from Jan^y 1 to Dec^r 1765 are proportioned according to a Statement of Exp^s for the Year (rec^d P Ship Adm^t Watson) amount^g to C. Rup^s 197072.1.5. or £ S. 1,327,170.12.

Expences at Bombay and Subordinates.

		CIVIL.		MILITARY.		TOTAL.		£	s. d.
August 1753 to July 1754									
General Charges	Rup ^s	518006	78	457092	47	975098	1 25		
Deduct									
Charges of the Settlement taken at a Med ^m of 5 Years from 1740 to 1745 being a time of Peace in India		352062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		165943	3 74	109765	1 66	275709	1 40	at 2.6	34,463 13
August 1754 to July 1755									
General Charges	Rup ^s	540816	43	430710	3 65	971527	. 8		
Deduct as before		352062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		188753	3 39	83384	. 84	272138	. 23		34,017 5
August 1755 to July 1756									
General Charges	Rup ^s	555946	. 54	505968	1 21	1061914	1 75		
Deduct as before		352062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		203883	3 50	158641	2 40	362525	1 90		
Fortifications						41148	. 10		
					Rup ^s	403673	2 .		50,459 3
August 1756 to July 1757									
General Charges	Rup ^s	641580	2 27	777104	2 64	1418685	. 91		
Deduct as before		352,062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		289518	1 23	429777	3 83	719296	1 6		
Fortifications						148061	. 20		
					Rup ^s	867357	1 26		108,419 13
August 1757 to July 1758									
General Charges	Rup ^s	624755	1 16	842709	3 10	1467465	. 26		
Deduct as before		352062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		272693	. 12	495383	. 29	768076	. 41		
Fortifications						257541	3 88		
					Rup ^s	1025618	. 29		128,202 5
August 1758 to July 1759									
General Charges	Rup ^s	682638	1 10	870531	3 57	1553170	. 67		
Deduct as before		353062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		330576	. 6	523205	. 76	853781	. 82		
Fortifications						271129	1 78		
					Rup ^s	1124910	2 60		140,613 16
August 1759 to July 1760									
General Charges	Rup ^s	649251	2 11	1124320	. 64	1773571	2 75		
Deduct as before		352062	1 4	347326	2 81	699388	3 85		
Difference Rup ^s		297189	1 7	776993	1 83	1074182	2 90		
Fortifications						340727	3 4		
Capture of Gombroon						559886	2 40		
					Rup ^s	1974797	. 34		246,849 12

Expences at Bombay, cont'd.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.	£	s. d.
August 1760 to July 1761					
General Charges	Rup ^s 581865 3 54	831290 2 19	1413156 1 73		
Deduct as before	352062 1 4	347326 2 81	699388 3 85		
Difference Rup ^s	<u>229803 2 50</u>	<u>483963 3 38</u>	<u>713767 1 88</u>		
Fortifications			236751 1 68		
Expedition against Mahie			93400 3 64		
		Rup ^s 1043919 3 20 at 2 ^s 6 ^d		130,489	19
August 1761 to July 1762					
General Charges	Rup ^s 607739 2 18	935273 3 89	1543013 2 7		
Deduct as before	352062 1 4	347326 2 81	699388 3 85		
Difference Rup ^s	<u>255677 1 14</u>	<u>587947 1 8</u>	<u>843624 2 22</u>		
Fortifications			29077 1 77		
Expedition against Mahie			36160 1 45		
		Rup ^s 908862 1 44		113607	15
August 1762 to July 1763					
General Charges	Rup ^s 555625 2 12	905165 2 41	1460791 . 53		
Deduct as before	352062 1 4	347326 2 81	699388 3 85		
Difference Rup ^s	<u>203563 1 8</u>	<u>557838 3 60</u>	<u>761402 . 68</u>		
Fortifications			251663 . 89		
		Rup ^s 1013065 1 57		126633	3
August 1763 to July 1764					
General Charges	Rup ^s 634527 . 43	747974 3 24	1382501 3 67		
Deduct as before	352062 1 4	347326 2 81	699388 3 85		
Difference Rup ^s	<u>282464 3 39</u>	<u>400648 . 43</u>	<u>683112 3 82</u>		
Fortifications			95831 1 21		
		Rup ^s 778944 1 3		97,368	
August 1764 to July 1765					
General Charges					
Estimated as for the former year				97,368	
August 1765 to July 1766					
General Charges					
Estimated as before				97,368	
				<u>£1,405,860</u>	<u>4 .</u>

Expences.

Expences at Fort Marlborough and Dependencies.

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.	£	s. d.
May 1753 to April 1754					
General Charges	Doll ^{rs} 59811 1 65	35430 . 79	95241 2 44		
Deduct					
Charges of the Settlement taken a Med ^m of 5 Years from 1740 to 1745 being a time of Peace in India	40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21		
Difference Doll ^{rs}	<u>19760 1 8</u>	<u>14405 1 15</u>	<u>34165 2 23 at 5^s 6^d</u>	8,541	7 .

Expences at Fort Marlborough, cont'd.

May 1754 to April 1755				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	40390 3 14	30271 3 20	70662 2 24
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		339 2 57	9246 3 56	9586 2 13
2,396 12				
May 1755 to April 1756				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	46415 . 39	36293 3 43	82708 3 82
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		6363 3 82	15268 3 79	21632 3 61
5,408 3 .				
May 1756 to April 1757				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	66,132 . 88	36661 1 14	102793 . 2 2
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		26081 . 31	15636 1 50	41717 1 81
10,429 6 .				
May 1757 to April 1758				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	55125 . 38	37454 1 49	92579 1 87
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		15073 3 81	16429 1 85	31503 1 66
7,875 6 .				
May 1758 to April 1759				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	54107 3 30	37468 . 8	91575 3 38
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		14056 2 73	16443 . 44	30449 3 17
7,624 18 .				
May 1759 to April 1760				
Capture of Fort Marlborough &c. estimated			Doll ^{rs}	489943 . 49 at 5 . .
				122,485 15 .
July 1761 to October 1762				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	103629 2 98	42925 2 73	146555 1 71
Deduct 1 Year 3 Months Med ^m charges as before . . .		50063 3 71	26281 . 55	76345 . 26
Difference Doll ^{rs}		53565 3 27	16644 2 18	70210 1 45
17,552 11 .				
Novem ^r 1762 to April 1763				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	32985 2 72	25108 2 19	58094 . 91
Deduct proportion of Med ^m Charges (6 Months) . . .		20025 2 28	10512 1 82	30538 . 10
Difference Doll ^{rs}		12960 . 44	14596 . 37	27556 . 81
6,889 . .				
May 1763 to April 1764				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	99860 1 51	52807 . 61	152487 2 12
Deduct Med ^m Charges as before		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		59629 . 94	31782 . 97	91411 1 91
22,852 17 .				
May 1764 to April 1765				
General Charges . . .	Doll ^{rs}	93337 . 29	58240 3 88	151578 . 17
Deduct as before . . .		40051 . 57	21024 3 64	61076 . 21
Difference Doll ^{rs}		53285 3 72	37216 . 24	90501 3 96
22,625 10 .				
May 1765 to April 1766				
General Charges, estimated as for the former year				22,625 10 .
				<u>£257,307 5 .</u>
Expences.				

Expences at St. Helena

	CIVIL.	MILITARY.	TOTAL.	£ s. d.
Octo ^r 1753 to Sept ^r 1754	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
General Charges . . .	1710 7 .	9023 14 .	10734 1 .	
Deduct				
Charges of the Settlement taken at Med ^m of 5 years from 1740 to 1745 being a time of Peace in India	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	320 15 .	3125 3 .	. . .	3,445 18 .
Octo ^r 1754 to Sept ^r 1755				
General Charges . . .	1464 10 .	8993 4 .	10457 14 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	74 18 .	3094 13 .	. . .	3,169 11 .
Octo ^r 1755 to Sept ^r 1756				
General Charges . . .	2016 12 .	9659 4 .	11675 16 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	627 .	3760 13 .	. . .	4,387, 13 .
Oct ^r 1756 to Sept ^r 1757				
General Charges . . .	2186 11 .	10274 15 .	12461 6 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	796 19 .	4376 4 .	. . .	5,173 3 .
Octo ^r 1757 to Sept ^r 1758.				
General Charges . . .	1927 10 .	11506 8 .	13433 18 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	537 18 .	5607 17 .	. . .	6,145 15 .
Oct ^r 1758 to Sept ^r 1759				
General Charges . . .	2401 8 .	12367 7 .	14768 15 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
	1011 16 .	6468 16 .	. . .	7,480 12 .
				£ s. d.
Octo ^r 1759 to Sept ^r 1760	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
General Charges . . .	3135 . .	12677 2 .	15812 2 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	1745 8 .	6778 11 .	. . .	8,523 19 .
Octo ^r 1760 to Sept ^r 1761				
General Charges . . .	3642 1 .	12659 4 .	16301 5 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	2252 9 .	6760 13 .	. . .	9,013 2 .
Octo ^r 1761 to Sept. 1762				
General Charges . . .	4730 5 .	12512 6 .	17242 11 .	
Deduct as before . . .	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	3340 13 .	6613 15 .	. . .	9,954 8 .
Octo ^r 1762 to Sept ^r 1763				

Expenses at St. Helena, cont'd.

General Charges	5696 2 .	12876 10 .	18572 12 .	
Deduct as before	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	4306 10 .	6977 19 .	. . .	11,284 9 .
Octo ^r 1763 to Sept. 1764				
General Charges	5303 10 .	13102 2 .	18405 12 .	
Deduct as before	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	3913 18 .	7203 11 .	. . .	11,117 9
Octo ^r 1764 to Sept ^r 1765				
General Charges	4951 11 .	13735 10 .	18687 1 .	
Deduct as before	1389 12 .	5898 11 .	7288 3 .	
Difference	3561 19 .	7836 19 .	. . .	11,398 18 .
Octo ^r 1765 to Sept. 1766				
General Charges estimated as for the former Year				11,398 18
				<u>£102,493 15 .</u>
				Expences.

Expences not included in the General Charges of the several Settlement, as the same cannot be sepe[rat]ed for their respective years.

1753 to 1765	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Disbursements for the Maintenance & Subsistence of French Prisoner and Incident Charges as ^{to} General Account			260,687	8 .
Deduct				
Charges at Bombay included in the Charges of that Settlement Rupees 75456.3.38 at 2s 6d			9,432 . .	
			<u>251,255</u>	8 .
1762 to 1765				
Expedition to Manila extracted from accounts recd from Fort St. George			141,236	14

Note

The above Sum is not to be considered as the whole Charge of the Expedition, many Articles of Expence (which cannot yet be ascertained) being still to be added to this Account exclusive of any Estimate of Loss sustained by the Company by the Detention at Manilha of part of Treasure design'd for Canton at a time that the Supra Cargoes were in Want of Money.

£392,492 2 .

Abstract of the foregoing State of Expences.

	FORT ST. GEORGE AND SUBORDINATES.		FORT WILLIAM AND SUBORDINATES.		BOMBAY AND SUBORDINATES.		FORT MARLBRO' AND DEPENDENCIES.		ST. HELENA.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
3 to 1754	79,990	15 .	8,153	4 .	34,463	13 .	8,541	7 .	3,445	18 .	134,594	17 .
1755	96,235	2 .	12,912	4 .	34,017	5 .	2,396	12 .	3,169	11 .	148,730	14 .
1756	104,089	4 .	.	.	50,459	3 .	5,408	3 .	4,387	13 .	164,344	3 .
1757	79,060	8 .	.	.	108,419	13 .	10,429	6 .	5,173	3 .	203,082	10 .
1758	293,220	2 .	175,900	11 .	128,202	5 .	7,875	16 .	6,145	15 .	611,344	9 .
1759	157,355	15 .	313,740	12 .	140,613	16 .	7,624	18 .	7,480	12 .	626,815	13 .
1760	136,886	.	352,654	12 .	246,849	12 .	122,485	15 .	8,523	19 .	867,399	18 .
1761	131,169	9 .	358,225	18 .	130,489	19 .	.	.	9,013	2 .	628,898	8 .
1762	97,124	6 .	422,427	.	113,607	15 .	17,552	11 .	9,954	8 .	660,666	.
1763	67,002	10 .	417,623	16 .	126,633	3 .	6,889	.	11,284	9 .	629,432	18 .
1764	85,547	.	638,300	17 .	97,368	.	22,852	17 .	11,117	9 .	855,186	3 .
1765	160,613	9 .	847,278	12 .	97,368	.	22,625	10 .	11,398	18 .	1,139,284	9 .
1766	145,852	.	1,170,843	18 .	97,368	.	22,625	10 .	11,398	18 .	1,448,088	6 .
	<u>£1,634,146 . .</u>		<u>4,718,061 4 .</u>		<u>1,405,860 4 .</u>		<u>257,307 5 .</u>		<u>102,493 15 .</u>		<u>8,117,868 8 .</u>	

Expences not included in the General Charges as the same cannot be
Separated for their respective Years

392,492 2 .

ST INDIA HOUSE
5th February 1767.

£3,510,360 10 .

Errors Excepted

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